One of the Havis Way Stations of the Pacific - Its / roductions, Commercial Resources, and Advantages as a Wasting and Trading Station for American Vessels.

Torres strait from the northern extremity of Australia by the strait of Gallowa from the small island of Salwabty, which lies further west, and by Dampiera strait from New Britain, which is to the east of it. extends from 10 degrees south latitude nearly to the Equator. Cape Rodney, the most southern point, is in 10 deg. 3 mis. south latitude, and the most northern point, Cape Good Hope, is in 0 deg. 19 min. south latitude. From west to east it extends between 130 deg. and 51 deg. 11 min. east longitude. The most northern point, Cape Salu, on Gallowa strait, is in 132 deg. 2 min. east longitude. The

length from southeast to northwest is about 1,300 miles, and its width varies between 500 and 18 miles. Between 135 deg. and 133 deg. east longitude, Gellwink, or Great Bay, penetrates two hundred miles southward into the body of the island, and is about two hundred miles wide at its entrance, in which some islands of considerable extent are situated. The southern extremity of this bay is separated from the Molucca Sea by an isthmus of only eighteen miles width. That part of the island which is west of this isthmus is indented by several deep inlets, the largest of which is McCleures Bay, upwards of one hundred miles long.

The Arabs, in their early voyages, appear to have frequently visited Papua, and describe the natives. in the most frightful colors, as cannibals. They are mentioned by the Arab travellers Ibu Wahab and

Bu Zaid, and nearly the same accounts seem to be repeated by Masoudi, Yakuti, and Ibu el-Wardi. It was probably as well koown to the Arsh navigators of the tenth century as it is to the European traders of the present day.

Papua offers a very interesting field for geographical exploration and commercial enterprise. It is inhabited by two distact races of people, the Papuans and the Horogoros, who subsist upon the spontaneous productions of the earth and by fishing. The interior has never been explored. There is an extensive range of lofty mountains, covered will primitive forests, visible from the southwest coast, called the Owen Stanley Range, the highest peak of which is about 13,205 feet high.

It has several large rivers, which the interior; being a several large rivers, which the interior; being a several large rivers, which the interior; being a several large rivers, which are several large and relogical and the several large and relogical and the several large and relogical and several large and relogical products, among which are the following:—Ambergars, tripany, colible brid's seast, tortoise shell, pearls, pearl shell, mother o' pearl, black loories, large and red loories, argas pheasats, birds of paradise, and many other kinds of birds, which the Papuans have a peculiar way of preparing; wild mitmess, rose maloces, chony, iron wood, various oderiferous, medicinal, and dyewoods, camphor, sago, coccanut, palm oil, gold dust, and diamonds. One of the most important articles of export is massey bark, which is taken by the Dutch traders to Javs, where the powder made of it is extensively used by the Javanese for rubb og the body, and fetches \$50 per picul of 133 pounds. The Dutch, Chinese, Buijs, and matives of the nuch ring islands of Geram, Goram, and the Arru group, are the principal traders with Papua. This commerce is represented to be very extensive and profitsible. The Chinese have found the trade with Fapua so lucrative that they are doing all they can to monopolize it; and with this view take e

of the west coast, which is estimated to contain a population of two millions. In about 4 deg. 30 min. south latitude they observed a majestic chain of lofty mountains, running from east to west, at a great distance in the interior, several of the most elevated summits of which were of dazzling whiteness, and appeared to be above the limits of perpetual anow, which in those latitudes would give them an elevation of from 15.000 to 20 000 feet. They discovered and anhored, no hing whatever could be seen but masses of heavy surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the highest of which, Mount Lamautsjeri, is about 2.500 feet high.

On the 24th August, 1828, Fort Du Bus, on Triton's Bay, was opened with much ceremony by Lieutenant Modera and the officers of the Triton, and possession taken, in the name of the King of the north and south coasts, is presence of many the north and south coasts, is presence of many are chiefs, who swore allegiance to the Dutch

native chiefs, who swore allegiance to the Dutch government.

The expedition remained in the bay three months, and, after losing twenty mea from the effects of the climate, with sixty on the sick list, including Captain Steenboom, was compelled to return to Amboyns, where the captain shortly after died.

They collected much valuable information respecting the geography, ethnography, natural history, and hydrography of that part of the island. Among the animals which they discovered and described were various species of kangsroo, one of which lives on trees, the wild boar, and one hundred and nineteen kinds of birds.

In consequence of the insalubrity of the climate the Dutch were compelled to with fraw their troops from Fort Du Bus, in 1836, with the intention of constructing a fort on some healther point of the coast.

rom Fort Du Bus, in 1836, with the intention of constructing a fort on some healther point of the coast.

The promontory of Cape Valsche, in 8 deg. 22 min. south latitude, and longitude 137 deg. 40 min. east, was considered part of Papna till April, 1835, when Lieutenants Kyol and Bause, of the Dutch Navy, discovered the strait separating it from the mainland, in about 6 deg. 30 min. south latitude, which they named Princess Marianne Strait, and the island Prince Frederick Heary. The island, about eighty miles broad, is low, and covered with trees. The Strait is narrow, with a strong current.

The Dutch appear to have an incontestable claim to that part of Papna which is situated between 141 degrees east longitude on the southern coast, and thence westerly, north westerly and northerly as far as the Cape of Good Hope, situated on the northern coast. Since the first discovery of the island, they have asserted their supremacy over the greater part of the northwest coast, as being subject to their vassal, the Sulian of Tidore, to whom the natives acknowledge their allegiance and regularly pay tribute.

M. D'Urville, the celebrated French circumpayi-

vasal, the Sulan of Tidore, to whom the natives acknowledge ther allegiance and regularly pay tribute.

M. D'Urville, the celebrated French circumnavigator, explored this coast in 1839, and in the account of his last voyage speaks of a great mountain, remarkable for its conical form, not far from Cape Buro, in latitude 4 degrees south, and longitude 135 degrees east. He considers it an excellent point of reconnoissance for the entrance of a channel to the westward of this mountain promontory, and which he supposes must communicate with the vast bay at Geilwink, on the opposite coast of the island, that has never been fully explored.

Lieut. Yule, of her Beitanaic Majesty's surveying ship Bramble, landed April 6, 1846, on the south coast, near a cape which he called Cape Possession, in latitude eight deg. thirty-four min. and thirty-eight sec. south, and longitude 146 deg. 11 min. and 27 sec. east, where he hoisted the British flag, and took possession of the coast in the name of her Britanic Majesty.

The whole coast appeared thickly inhabited. Their willages consisted of large and respectable looking huts, the land near them presenting a very agreeable and fertile appearance. The natives brought of cocoanut, sugar cane, sago, a sort of arrow root, as well as specimens of their arts and manufactures, such as bows, arrows, spears, ornaments, &c., which they readily exchanged for such trifles as were offered them. They have single and double cances, some of the former being capable of carrying from fifty to one hundred men, and the latter two or three hundred.

dred.

The patives vary in complexion from black to a light copper color. They appeared well made and active. All of them were ornamented, but some of them much more so than others. Their carrings were made of rings of tortoise shell, a number of them were made of rings of tortoise shell, a number of them being fastened together and suspended from the lower parts of the cars, in which are holes stretched so large as to admit easily of a man's thumb being passed through them. The cartillage dividing the nostrils is perforated in like manner, the perforation being occupied by a piece of white shell, ground to the size and shape of a shilling. Most of these people wore round their heads neat platted fillets, into which were woven feathers erect,

resembling those of the emu. They were besides, armiets, necklaces, at dother ornaments. Lieut. Yule observed one man who had a sort of mantle, the material of which it was made much resembling the cloth made by the South sea islanders. Contrary to the customs of the natives of Australia, none of these people were entirely naked. Their

the material of which it was made much resembling the material of which it was made much received maked. Their none of these people were entirely maked. Their none of these and the same of the calculation of the same in their possession, and the astonishment they manifested at everything they saw about the English party clearly proved their former ignorance of the existence of such a people.

Lieutanant Yule completed the survey of the north part of Torres strait. There is a good and clear passage of about thirty miles broad, between the Eastern Fields and Papus, extending from longitude 148 to 144 cast. From the Bramble reef to the westward, the passage is more contracted, yet still in some places five or six miles wide. At Bramble Key, where we landed, there is a large quantity of guano; a vegetable resembling spinach, at durtle may also be found here at particular seasons of the year.

The passage near the Papuan coast will be a great advantage, especially te vessels which have fallen to leeward of the southern entrances of the Barrier reef, which semetimes happens when the wind is strong fat south, as is cause a great set to the north along the reefs.

Captain Blackvood, of H. B. M. ship Fly, and Lieut. Yule, have erected a conspicuous stone beacon on an outlying rock, in erder to mark the safe but narrow channel through the Barrier, called Rains Island channel.

Captain Oven Stanley, R. N., has recently completed a hydrographical survey of Papua and the Louisiade. From the recent surveys made by order of the British government, it appears that Endeavor's Strait is navigable for large vessels, and that Torres Strait, and the Barrier reefs of the eastern coast form a natural breakwater, between which and the land steamers may pass in their course, not only in safety over a distance of 1,200 miles, but in the enjoyment o

by the way of Panama, to be the best and least liable to interruption.

The following extracts from Capt Keppel's visit to the Indian Archizelago in 1850, confirms the favorable descriptions that we have previously noticed:

The interior of this magnificent island (Papus) is less known than either of the ladian Archipelage; but yet it is supposed not only to abound in minerale, but to possess a fertility of s.il. and, from its tiers of hills rising into distant mountains, a variety of climate capable of producing every fruit or vegetable that grows within the tropics.

distant mountains, a variety of olimate on able of producing every fuit or vegotable that grows within the tropics.

For the naturalist I believe that no country in the world is equally rich in beautiful rare birds and beauti.

The little that we saw of the natives confirmed what we had heard that they are a finer race than any of the islanders; nor do I believe that their farcetly and cannibalism are carried to the extent reported. A few communities along the coast may, from former till treatment by the more civilized pair frocal man, have becomes suppletons and treacherous, but I would fain hey that a country on which nature appears to have been so bountiful, is not marred in its principal feature by possessing a race of inhabitants such as they have seen described.

The country of New Guinea offers an inviting and extended field to the philanthropist. The well directed operations of a few high mixed capitalists—may, of one individual of exactly the right stamp—might open such a maket for European productions as would soon return any preliminary outlay "ten-fold late their boses." New Guinea circles and the fold to their boses." New Guinea of protection to the oppressed. There are materials to work upon, but not every day are individual to be found willing to sacrifice healist and fortune or the briefit of strangers and aucosseding generations. We did not notice any cannes of the New Guinea coast. This may be accounted for by its open and exposed position. On the southern side, which is princeted by a coral race, the natives appear to live as much on the water as in the jungle. The moke rising is various directions or the big er grounds was proof to us that the population extends one distance into the interior."—Vol. II, pp. 192-201.

Same work, page 229-231, extracts from the Journal of Cant. Owen Stamley, H. R. M. survaving shire.

The mountains seemed piled one above another to an economic height, and were of a deeper bine than I have ever sees before, even in the Strats of Magellas. They are intersected by tremendous gorges; and from the foot of the lowest ranges a considerable tract of low and apparently alluvial soil reached the beach.

To give an idea of this seeme by describtion would be ulterly impossible. The intense bine of the mountains contracted strangely with messes of white fleet cloud driven rapidly past them by the gale—the bright giars of the setting sun on the rear hills, covered with most mystericas little jets of very white smoke from time to time but out, and the two and wying ships quite in the foreground, surrounded by an ive cances, completed the picture, which we did not enjoy very long, for in those latitudes, as you very well know, there is no twitight; and in less that as an hour from the time the cloud began to rise all was dark; and though we aw many of the peaks again, we never had another chance of seeing the whole racge so clearly.

\* \* From sobsequent observations I fled that some of the hills must have been forty-eight miles off, and were at least as high as the Feak of Temeriffe I from so great a distance the effect would be ogrand, what must it to smorts these mountains?

An American whaling station somewhere about the north end of Papua, or on one of the neighboring islands, would contribute very much to the interest of our trade. A harbor where vessels could refit and refresh would be very acceptable to the whaling ships which frequent the adjacent seas, and which at present those vessels, when they require repairs or stores, proceed to Hong Kong or Singapore, which takes them a long way from the scene of their operations, and must, of course, contribute materially to their disbursements. Such a station would, no doubt, become the focus of a very flourishing trade, if made attractive to the natives by being conducted on the same principles as at the free ports at Papua. The trade of Papua alone would

country, and the resources of which they have hitherto failed to develope to any extent by commercial
infercourse.

New Brunswick Legislative Council.

The legislative convoil of the Province of New Bruns
wick was opered at Freed iction on the 9th inst. by the
licetenset Geversor. We give below a few extracts from
the speech which the Lieut Govern w delivered on the
occasion. He says:—New Brunswick has been exampt
from the visitation of those diseases which have prevail
at cleavehers; and we may be thusk'nd that the storm of
war which seem impending ever Europe does not threat
en our peaceful shores. I know well, however, that if
the honor of the mother c onstry should involve her in
hostifities, your loyalty to our Queen and your sympathy
with our fellow ambjeau, would stir every bosom and
arones every feeling in favor of the British flag.

With regard to measures of internal interest, I believe
that the railroad from the Gulf of St. Lewrence to St.
John, will advance in accordance with your whele. I
have full confidence in the honor and resources of those
who have undertaken its construction.

I feel it my duty to recommend you to pass some bill
for securing passwegers and merchandic against wilful
carelerences or calpable neglect in the construction and
matagement of steamers.

It affects me sincere pleasure to congratualle you on
the pro-perous state of our finances. The revenue of
1852 was greatly in advance of that received in the previous year, but the increase of that resourced in previous year, but the increase of our laboring population.

I trust you will anaetion it e step labor by the government of confirsts on the peri of our laboring population.

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I trust

Cur California Corresponder

San Francisco, Jm. 12, 1854. California Gossip Latter from one of the San Francisco Haut Ton Society in California The Present State of Affairs Erection of Elegant Residences Extravagance of the Laties Musical and Theatrical Chit Chat Log of a New Year's Craise Sec.

Cruise, &c. We have been very dissipated here lately, the it may seem strange to people at home that we should so soon have caught up the elegancies, fop-peries and frivolities of the "best society" in older ities. But you don't know anything of San Francisco; no, nor never will, until you come and see for yourself, mingle in its society, gaze upon its elegant buildings that lift themselves so proudly to the skies

—presto! what a chauge from its little tents and huts. The dress circles of our theatres are now no longer filled with long bearded men with slouched chapeaus and red and blue finance shirts, with face and bands that never, since crossing the Isthmus, had seen soap and water-no, sir! I wish it distinctly understood that we are not now a dirty or a dowdy

tops with perfect bijouz of cottages, anggestive of warm hearths and warmer hearts, bables, kittens, well behaved cats; fine and substantial brick church;

were "not for a day but for all time," And how the old time comes o'er ma as the bells ring out on the Sabbath morn the call to prayer—how it recalls the past. I know of nothing that brings to my mind so vividly the days "lang syne," as the sound of the church bells on the pleasant Einday mornings.

The dry goods stores are beginning to look very beautiful, and each tries hard to outshine the other. I never saw in the States, (and I have had some experience in the shopping line.) such magnifecting goods of every description as are here displayed; you can obtain anything heart can wish for moseys—but it takes a great deal of it though. Dress is carried to an extent that would astonish sum of your solver, quiet readers, and at home would be considered in very bad taste. Calicoes and all common stuffs are totally discarded from a lady's wardrobe.

In our musical circles we have the Pa sift: Musical trouge, Madame Anna. Thillon and her party, a French opera, Miss Julia Gould and Miss Pelby. We are told we are soon to have Anna Bisnop, Ka'e Hayes, and Ole Bull. What are we to do with them all? We shall run music mad; it will be almost an impossibility to meet with a friend on the streat that will not be humming, in most delightful falsetto, said truly operatic style, airs from the mest celebrated operas of the day. I have slightly caught the infection myself, but "'il' wan to tell thes all I feel." Imagine my surprise and astonishment, a few days, commences singing, in the most terrifich bas, "Take now this ring, the those, in regard to state, I do assure you.) and after the auptroved style of the day, commences singing, in the most terrifich bas, "Take now this ring, the those, in regard to state, I do assure you.) and after the auptroved style of the day, commences singing, in the most terrifich bas, "Take now this ring, the thought of the precision should have even the ring.

The Parisio Musical trouge have end as the sub-abort to stag, I do assure you.) and after the auptroved style of the day, commences the sub

Miss Julia Gould-Success of Governor Purdy-

Great Gold News, &c.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamer John L. Stepnens leaves this port to-day for Pasama, and by it I send a few juttings down from this wonderful city -for city indeed it is. Tents and frame houses have long since departed, and street after street of elegant brick and stone buildings greets the eye, while all the luxures and delicacies of the season are here to be had in as great a profusion as at home. The hotels are all crowded, the last steamer bringing over one thousand passen-

Theatricals are in a flourishing condition. Mrs. Catharine N. Sinclair is the manager of the new Metropolitan theatre, which, by the way, is a magnificent structure, built by Mr. French, well known as

Catharine N. Slaclair is the manager of the new Metropolitan theatre, which, by the way, is a magnificent structure, built by Mr. French, well known as an architect in New York. There are four tiers of boxes, and it will hold as many as the Broadway It is fitted up in the most elegant manner, and in nightly crowded. Mr Murdoch has just completed a brilliant engagement, his benefit yielding over \$2,000.5 Mrs. Sinclair has been performing with him, and I assure you is rapidly advancing in her profession, reaping a golden harvest Madame anna Thillon commences to night. Every seat has been taken for a month past, and expectation is on the tip toe to see and hear her.

Our gentlemanly Postmaster is universally esteemed here; your correspondent bas to thank him for many civilities and for the earliest copy of the Herald upon the arrival of every steamer. By the way, it is curious to see the rush for this pet journal here; fifty cents is eagerly paid for it, and the young urchins of news boys' pocket their half dollar with as much nonchalance as at home they take their two cents.

Miss Heron has taken the town fairly by storm; the American is crowded to suffocation on each night of ber performance, and her acting is really full of genius. She is miserably supported—indeed, this is the great drawback here; there are no stock companies though Mrs. Sinclair, who has done more than any one else in this country for the drama, I understand has sent to New York for the pick of the market. "Macbeth" was lately produced at Mrs. Sinclair stheatre. Mr. Murdoch was the hero of the night and played it to the satisfaction at least of the audience. Lady Macbeth was performed by Mrs. Woodward, one of the perduction of "Mach th." at the Marroy fitter is active to the satisfaction at least of the night and played it to the satisfaction at least of the night and played it to the satisfaction of "Mach th." at the Marroy of this estimable lady:—

We could not but admire the acting of this lady, on the conston of the production of "Mach th

ordinary mixing items, by which it would seem that the gold is more abandant than ever. Indeed, a gentleman calling into my office this very day, tells use that from the bar he has just left on the Yuba river, 10 000 men might work for one hundred years, and yet not half take out the precious metal. 30 hurrah to the new comers; be not disheartened, nor think the "good time" passed; it has barely commenced. Come on—there is room for thousands more. There is a company at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, where they are running eight double engines, and have in their amploy sixty man whose wages are \$8 a day. Their claim is five hundred feet long and one hundred wide. The company consists of seven members, and this is the fifth season they have worked the claim, and \$1,500 is the share of each man a week. At another bar on Feather river there is a company of thirty-three members, and last week they divided \$25,905 among them, or \$735 per man, for one week's work; and they may that this season has been the richest in the yield of the precious metal yet known. In one of the southern mines, one bank claim took est last week four pounds of gold a day. Four or five of these claims are owned by Englishmen, who have made their piles and gone home, having sold their claims for three thousand doltars and four thousand apiete.

A negnificent ball came off here on Wednesday

made their piles and gone home, having sold their claims for three thousand dollars and four thousand apiese.

A magnificent ball came off here on Wednesday last. It was given by the "Californian Pioneers." Price of tickets \$10. More than fifteen thousand were present, and over five hundred ladies, and I will venture to say a greater galaxy of beauty never graced a ball room in any city in the world. I was particularly pleased with the easy, quiet and graceful manner of the fascinating firs.—— Her dress of rickly figured white satin was in exquisite taste; the lively and vivacious Miss.——, was greatly admired, and ereated quite a remastion; but it is idle to particularise. The room was brilliantly lighted and most elegantly decorated. The hall used belongs to Henry Meigs, Esq., once of the Musical Institute of New York. It was remarked by many of the new comers from your gay city, that it would be difficult in any ball room to see more female beauty than was there assembled. There was the soft hand saye, a look from which goes at once to the heart; lips that lay like roses resting upon each other; hair so bright and soft that the richest silk would be coarse in comparison, though soun by the worms that fed on the mulberry tree of Eden. Ever and a non forms swam by me more graceful than swams, beautiful as silver clouds sailing side by side over the noiseless blue heaven. Here one coquetted with her fan, there another playing with her bouqust, a third est with her tiny hand half buried amid a dark cluster of flowing ringlets, while a fourth beat her little foot to some well remembered tune. And when I escaped from this scene of enchantment I scarcely knew whether I stood on my keed or my heels, se entangled were my sense in rich dresses, bright eyes, long ringlets, and a thousand other temptations, from which I prayed carnestly to be delivered. The dancers kept it up "till day light did appear," and all weat merry as a marriage bell. By the steamer to day many old Californians leave us for a homeward visit.

Bantera. Jan. 14, 1854. California Legit ture-Capital of the State-The Proposition of Vallejo-Swindling Transac-

This place is the temporary seat of government of California. It is situated on Suisan bay, forty-three miles from San Francisco. It is actually a very small place, both as regards numbers as well as the characters of the residents. It is said that this is the

beaten, into voting for removal. Vallejo bound himself to have the buildings ready by the assembling of the next session after the bill for removal was passed. The archives and library of the State were removed at an expense of many thousands of dolars, which accrued to the benefit of the favored ones. All kinds of means and appliances were used to make the city of Vallejo a place; menabers of the previous assion were the principal property holders in the town, but they had no money to improve, and monied men could not be got to take hold; consequently the money could not be raised to build a capital, and the whole affair fell through.

The Legislature assembled at Vallejo, but had no place to hide their heads in, and found themselves dependant on the charity of any town that would offer them hospitality. Sacramento oftered them the town hall, which was accepted, and the archives removed at another outlay to the State.

The Legislature remained during the session at Sacramento, but upon the representations of the Vallejo party, it was determined to assemble the next session at Vallejo (which was 1853). Accordingly the nembers met there in January 1853, and found neither capitol or any other accommodations; so they were adrift again until Benicla offered them its town hall—so there was another removal and another item of expense. Vallejo & Ce. caved in, and applied to the Legislature to release them, which was granted, and all idea of Vallejo being the seat of government abandoned. The Legislature assembled here on the 2d instant, but found the capitol building rather small, the accommodations in the way of hotels bad, no good liquor, and none of the accompaniments in the way of necessaries to be had; consequently there is a great deal of interest taken, all sorts of "log rolling," going on to get the Legislature to remove to Sacramento, which holds out many inducements to go there. A committee has been appointed from both houses, and they will make a report; and applied to refer the subject of the case of the s

Superior Court.

But or Josephone and Helme — Acton

WARNING TO THOSE WHO LEAVE TRAPBOORS OPEN.
FIR 17 — Salerie to Wolfe, Bronze and Helme — Acton
by recover camages for present injuries in severed from
le-veing a trapdoor open at No. 17 sprace street. Welfe
count the house, and on the 27th of November the
other two defendants, who were gued term west into it to
measure it for gus pixes. While doing so the opened a
trapdoor on the first floor which led to the basement, and
the plaintiff while walking through the presumes, fell
through the trapdoor and bricks his leg. On the defense
a motion was made for a nonsult on the part of Wolfe, as
the persons who left the trapd we open were not to his
employment Motion granwd On behalf of the other
two detendants it was contended that the accident of
curred through plaintiff's negligence. Verdiot for plaint.5, \$196.

Our Washington Territory Correspondence SPRILACEON, WASHINGTON TARRITORY, Dec. 12, 1853.

Dec. 12, 1853.

Stovens at Olympia—Particulars of his Reception—Abstract of his Speech to the People—His Report of the Exploration—His First Preclamation—Organization of the Territory—Mecospapers and Frade—Discoveries on Vancouver's Island—

The Indians, \$c.
Gov. Isaac S. Stevens arrived at Olympia on the 26th November, and was received with a national salute. He was welcomed to the Territory as our future Governor by J. W. Wiley, Esq., who delivered

a short address adapted to the occasion.

The Governor then responded, and spoke for half an hour. I give you an abstract of the speech:

a short address adapted to the occasion.

The Governor then responded, and spoke for half an hour. I give you an abstract of the speech:—
Fellow Citizens—I have been mingling freely with you since my arrival here half an hour since, and can, in raply to your warm expressions of welcome, do little else than repeat what I have stated in conversation. After a six months experience of the plains and the mountains. I feet that I have now reached home—a home foot be cheered by the presence of my wife and children, and to be the scene of the labors of my future life. It is my pleasant duty to be able to report the complete success of the exploration, and that a railroad is emisently practicable from the head of navigation on the Mississippi to your magnificent Sound. The exploration has covered a wide range of territory, and has developed at least two passes; a small expense will open excellent roads, and the Cascade Mountains, the Bitter Root Mountains, and the Cascade Mountains abound in grante and marshe, and are covered with a luxuriant ferest growth. Gentlemen, I have now seen much of our Territory, and am convinced that it is to play no accondary part in the fluence progress of our country. Its position on the Northern Pacific is august, and makes it the great outpost of the Western coast, its fascries of cod yet to be developed, and its fasteries of salmon, will be a nursery of the leaven of its fature commerce; its resources in lumber are leaxhastible. Much of the soil of the Territory on both sides of the Cascades is rich, and well adapted to cultivation. I can speak advisedly of the beautiful St. Mary's willey, just west of the Rocky Mountains, and stretching acress the whele breadth of the Territory; of the plain, fifty miles wide, bordering on the south bank of the Spohane river to Colville; of the valley extending from the Spohane river to Colville; of the Northern pasticability of the railroad rout thance to the Wallah walley. The Naz Percence outsty is said to be rich, as well as the country bordering o

coal, hewing logs, and producing a seasty supply of vegstables. Besides trapping, these are the only occupations. The country is rocky and unproductive, although abounding in gigantic trees. The vegetables are raised upon the ground from which the trees are cleared, there being no arable land in the vicinity. The coal makes a good article of fuel, although in this section it does not abound in great quantities.

The Indians are represented as being a very war-like race, and the different tribes are engaged in incessant hostilities with each other. They keep up regular military organizations, and their battles are waged with fleresness, and often with very fatal results. They regard the neighboring Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island as their natural enemies, and are constantly on the lookout for an invasion from that quarter. They ape the English in allitary matters, and take great pride in being vigilast and soldier like. The only currency used among the natives is blankets. Money is of no value, and of course uaknown. The value of a cance is four blankets. For small change, shirts, handkerchiefs, and tobacco are used. Although generally willing to work, their chief delight is in war.

The island contains a population of over six hundred white persons—one-third of this number, or nearly so, are servants of the Hudson Bay Company. I cannot write more at present, and remain C. W. B.

CHINOOK CITY, Washington Territory, Jan. 9, 1854.

Daily Development of the New Territory-Northern Route to the Pacific- Post Office Deficulties and Delays-Loss of a Peruvian Bark-First Demoeratic Congressional Nemination - First Perm of a Court Held-Arrival of the U. S. Mails.

The new Territory of Washington is becoming an interesting portion of our country, not only to the Pacific coast, but, it seems, by intelligence from the Capitol side, also to every part of our country east of

Pacific coast, but, it seems, by intelligence from the Capitol side, also to every part of our country east of the Rocky Monatains.

The survey of Governor Stevens, some of the pre-liminary reports of which you have probably seen, will show abandantly that the best, shortest, chespest, and most practicable route for a railroad from the Mississip rwer to the Pacific ocean is the northern rouse, of which he has had charge of the survey, and which will strike the Pacific through Paget Sound.

Governor Stevens has in this survey showed distinguished ability and energy, and in the discharge of the very important duty confided to him by the government has some henor to himself and conferred a benefit upon our country that will remain on the last pages of her history. Captain McClellen is now on his way to examine one or more passes in the Cascade mountains, at about the 48th parallel, and to make serveys thense to the Sound. If a road ever should be built over this proposed northera route, it will probably cross the Cascades at or near that parallel, rather than pass down the Columbia river. In either event it will terminate at the Sound, and thereby avoid the almost issurmountable difficulties of the dangerous coast far the region of she mouth of that river. Before the entire undertaking of Gov. Stevens shall be completed, and his full reports made, which will not be carrier than the latter part of next summer, he will make a survey from the seuthern point of Paget Sound into and up the Williamette Valley, which will conclusively prove that this will be the route over which the commerce from the Pacific of that part of Oregon will be carried. The country between these points is admirshly adapted to the building of a railroad, and its rich abundance will of itself always yield to it sample business and support.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Governor he issued his proclamation for the election, on January 30, 1854, of a dilegate to Congress, and for members of the Legislature, who are to assemble on the fourth

our energetic and intelligent population, our sand salubrious climate, rich soil and other great uras advantages, we will seen become a growing prespectors Territory. A few years will suffice us to throw saide our swaddling clothes, to distinct condition of pupilage, and claim our severely

and salubrious climate, rich soil and other great magnetic and urais advantages, we will son become a growing and preservon Territory. A few years will suffice few us to throw saids our swadding clothes, to diseare the condition of pupilage, and claim our severeignty as a State.

At present we laber under many of the disadvantages and much of the inconvenience pertaining to a new country, ameng which stands pre eminestly our want of mail facilities. In the first place, there is not a single distributing offiser of post in either this or Oregon Territory, and the duty of distributing all the petty offices in the two Territories devolves upon the Postmatta at San Francisco.— a duty which he cannot possibly perform, and which is, therefore, always but partially done. Our matter is frequently carried back to San Francisco, and sometimes to New York, and then returns to us, when we are thankful to get it. The steamer Columbia brings the mail twice per month from San Francisco, but is as regardless of the terms of her contract as she is of our interest and wants. The company who have the contract to carry the mail from San Francisco, but is as regardless of the terms of her contract from Asteria to Portland, and makes both contracts from Asteria to Portland, and makes both contract subservient to its interest and convenience. The last trip down the steamer Columbia refused to stop at Ranine and take on the Washington Territory mil, notwithstanding it is her abselute duty to do se; and the malls which left Olympia, the capital of our Territory, three weeks since, are still lying at Ranier, on the Columbia river, fifty miles above Artoria. They have now relet the contract from Astoria to Portland from the first of this month till the expiration of their contract. Can you not aid us is bringing these outrages to the cottes of the Post Office Department? The steamer Peytons has commenced running in opposition to the Columbia, and joy and success be with her fit the matter of the proper of the proper of the proper of the

The Celebes Islands in the Pacific.

[From the Washington Union.]

Among the islands of the East Indian Archipelage this one, by its astonishing fertility, the abundance of its natural productions, and as apparently containing within its soil the richest placers of gold the world ever saw, is deserving of particular distinction.

miles from San Francisco. It is actually a very small place, both as regards unabbers as well as the characters of the residents. It is said that this is the prettiest season of the year here. If it is, God elliver per from the ordinary season. Now we have fogs that one can aimset out with a knille; was made as the plomeers on the Northera Pacific, an impraid account the gutters of the houses as if it was raising, and we have the most changeable washer rever aw any where—the four seasons in the twenty-from hours. The town is situated to a gromoutory of the bay, open and caposed to every wind. A city could never be built here unless as an immens as a minemate of the house as a first the could accere be built here unless as an immens as a minemate of the house and the twenty of the bay, open and caposed to every wind. A city could caver be built here unless as an immens as a minemate of the house is strated to a gromoutory of the bay, open and caposed to every wind. A city could caver be built here unless as an immens are all the account of the house of the house of the could be a complex of the could be a complex of the could be a could be a complex of the could be a complex of the could be a could be a place only to house the could be a could be a place only to house the beauty of a should to a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only to house the beauty of a should be a place only

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